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1947



The Annual Report of the

Medical Officer of Health, Urban District of Chadderton :

T. SEYMOUR JONES. M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

The
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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TOWN HALL,
CHADDERTON,
LANCASHIRE.

September, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

During the year Dr. J. S. G. Burnett was Medical Officer of Health until his departure at the end of October to take up a similar appointment with the County Borough of Wigan.

The general form of the report is as in former years but I hope that it will be possible to interest members of the public generally in these annual reports. Too often the statistical work involved in annual reports is read only by a small circle of people, made up of members of the Council and a certain number of technical officers of Local Government.

The year under review has shown an improvement in all aspects of health, both personal and environmental, except for the infant mortality rate. This latter rose from 31 per 1,000 live births in 1946 to 50 per 1,000 live births in 1947. The rise in infant mortality rate is explained in the succeeding pages, and is due chiefly to the increase in the number of infants who died in the first month of life.

Again there were no maternal deaths in Chadderton.

The attack on housing defects which began towards the end of 1945 gathered even more momentum in 1947, but although many defects were dealt with these proved to be only a small proportion of the amount of work involved in making houses weatherproof and habitable.

The demand for accommodation at the day nurseries was greater than ever and during the year there was active co-operation between the Health Department and local industrial concerns in the provision of day nurseries.

May I stress the need for greater care in the slaughtering of animals, the preparation and distribution of food, especially at restaurants and canteens, to prevent outbreaks of food poisoning. I urge that all employees in these industries be thoroughly trained and instructed so that they attain the highest standard of hygiene at their work.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the support of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, also my thanks to all the staff of the Health Department for their ungrudging labour and interest in the many problems confronting the Department. My thanks are due to the other Departments of the Urban District Council for their active co-operation at all times.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR JONES.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

1947-48

Chairman :

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Edwin Buckley

Councillor Fred Gilbert Buxton

Councillor Roland Hill

Councillor William Edmund Parker

Councillor John William Schofield

Councillor John Jardine Seal

Councillor James Taylor (Central)

Councillor James Taylor (North)

Councillor William Turner

The following were co-opted members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Mrs. C. E. Buckley

Mrs. E. Friend

Mrs. C. Halkyard

Mrs. L. Tongue

S T A F F

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	*J. S. G. BURNETT, M.D., D.P.H.
	*T. SEYMORE JONES, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Consultant Obstetric Surgeon</i>	T. N. HART, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G.
<i>Visiting Ophthalmologist</i>	R. S. SCOTT, M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S.
<i>Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon</i>	M. JOHNSTONE, M.B., CH.B.
<i>Dental Officer</i>	F. I. WILSON, L.D.S.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	R. GILLING, M.S.I.A., M.R.SAN.I.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspector</i>	J. MANN, M.S.I.A., A.R.SAN.I.
<i>Health Visitors</i>	P. JOHN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. M. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. Appointed September, 1947
	E. E. TUDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Retired March 14, 1947
	A. WHITEHEAD, S.R.N., H.V.CERT. Resigned January 31st, 1947
<i>Orthopaedic Nurse</i>	J. TYERS, S.R.N., O.N.C.
<i>Day Nursery Matrons</i>	P. M. BERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Appointed April 8th, 1947 M. BOSTON, S.R.N., S.R.C.N. R. D. CROSSLEY, S.R.N. Resigned March 1st, 1947
<i>Assistant Sanitary Inspector</i>	H. PRENTON
<i>Dental Attendant</i>	MRS. M. RICHARDS
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	N. BAMFORTH
<i>Clerks</i>	MISS S. BARKER MISS M. BROADBENT MISS J. WARD

* To October 31st, 1947

* From November 1st 1947

VITAL STATISTICS

The main vital statistics for the year, after correction for inward and outward transfers, as furnished by the Registrar-General are given in Table I.

TABLE I

Live Births :—	Total	M.	F.	Birth-rate estimated mid-1947	per 1,000 population
Legitimate ..	580	320	260		
Illegitimate ..	29	14	15		
Total ..	609	334	275		
Stillbirths ..	10	3	7	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..	16
Deaths ..	384	197	187	Death rate per 1,000 estimated population ..	12.3
Deaths from Puerperal causes :—		Deaths		Death-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ..		Nil		Nil	
Other maternal causes ..		Nil		Nil	
Total ..	..	Nil		Nil	
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—					
All infants per 1,000 live births ..				.. ..	50
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..				.. ..	48
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..				.. ..	103
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..	..	..	..	.. ..	59
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..	..	..	..	.. ..	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	..	..	..	.. ..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	..	..	..	.. ..	2

POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimate of population for the year 1947 is 31,160, the highest ever recorded for the area and 460 above the 1946 figure. The curve of natural population increase continues upward, the figure of 225 being the greatest annual increase since 1921. In the ten years 1938-47 the number of registered births has exceeded the number of registered deaths by 1,479.

TABLE II

Natural Increase of Population.

1947	+ 225	1933	- 68
1946	+ 200	1932	- 29
1945	+ 136	1931	- 23
1944	+ 189	1930	- 17
1943	+ 184	1929	- 105
1942	+ 147	1928	+ 6
1941	+ 87	1927	+ 48
1940	+ 43	1926	- 6
1939	+ 117	1925	+ .66
1938	+ 151	1924	+ 134
1937	+ 82	1923	+ 95
1936	- 28	1922	+ 158
1935	- 61	1921	+ 220
1934	+ 10		

BIRTHS

The number of live births assigned to the town by the Registrar-General was 609 representing an annual birth rate of 19.5 per thousand of the population, as compared with a figure of 20.5 for England and Wales and 22.2 for the 148 Smaller Towns.

It will be seen from Table 3 that the birth rate continues to rise and as yet there is no evidence of any interruption in this increase.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages occurring in the district plus those taking place at the District Registry Office, Oldham, where both participants are, or the woman only is, resident in Chadderton numbered 286. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 270.

TABLE III

Year	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate
1912	24.2	17.0	1.43	130	1.0
1913	25.0	13.7	1.57	116	0.6
1914	24.1	15.2	1.86	101	1.0
1915	22.1	15.4	1.43	124	0.9
1916	18.6	14.3	1.19	88	0.9
1917	16.6	15.0	1.14	86	1.1
1918	15.7	20.6	0.99	117	1.0
1919	13.3	13.9	0.35	126	1.2
1920	23.2	11.8	0.74	98	1.2
1921	20.2	12.7	0.57	104	1.3
1922	18.9	13.5	0.64	66	1.1
1923	17.0	13.7	0.47	110	1.2
1924	15.1	10.5	0.27	79	1.4
1925	15.3	14.0	0.59	110	1.0
1926	13.4	14.0	0.32	134	1.3
1927	15.7	13.9	0.29	92	1.2
1928	12.9	12.7	0.21	74	1.6
1929	12.0	15.7	0.66	116	1.4
1930	11.7	12.3	0.25	80	1.6
1931	12.3	13.2	0.18	78	1.4
1932	12.5	13.3	0.50	60	2.0
1933	10.8	13.3	0.25	66	1.3
1934	13.0	12.6	0.36	61	1.4
1935	11.4	13.6	0.28	63	1.9
1936	12.3	13.3	0.45	77	1.8
1937	14.9	12.1	0.30	68	1.5
1938	16.3	11.3	0.19	42	1.9
1939	15.6	11.8	0.19	50	1.7
1940	15.8	14.4	0.13	59	2.4
1941	15.6	12.7	0.10	42	1.8
1942	17.7	12.7	0.13	51	1.7
1943	18.6	12.3	0.10	46	1.8
1944	18.7	12.3	0.10	47	2.0
1945	16.1	11.5	0.07	27	1.2
1946	18.7	12.2	0.10	31	1.9
1947	19.5	12.3	0.10	50	1.9

DEATHS

The number of deaths recorded for Chadderton during 1947 was 384, giving a crude rate of 12.3 per thousand of the population. Age and ward incidence of deaths occurring in 1947 and the seasonal incidence of deaths since 1939 are shown in Tables IV and V respectively.

TABLE IV
Age and Ward Incidence of Deaths Occurring in 1947

	Under 1	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	75 and Upwards	Total
<i>Ward :</i>									
North	8	1	2	1	—	5	28	51	36
Central	12	—	—	1	—	8	27	29	31
South	11	1	5	2	—	11	45	39	30
Total	31	2	7	4	—	24	100	119	97
									384

TABLE V
Seasonal Incidence of Deaths Occurring since 1939.

<i>Deaths occurring during :—</i>	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
1st Quarter	113	165	131	136	98	121	117	115	134
2nd Quarter	80	89	83	87	67	79	71	85	84
3rd Quarter	71	103	85	67	65	66	61	74	76
4th Quarter	99	84	87	86	129	97	90	101	90
Total	..	363	441	386	376	359	363	339	375
									384

Infant mortality at 50 per 1,000 live births shows a marked increase on last year's rate of 31 per 1,000 live births. The zymotic death rate at 0.096 per 1,000 of the population is a reflex of the improved hygienic conditions and the advances in medical treatment existing in modern times. The cancer death rate of 1.9 deaths per 1,000 of the population represents an average figure to be expected in prevailing circumstances, and is the same as in 1946. Comparative cancer death rates since 1925 are shown in Table 6.

TABLE VI
Comparative Cancer Death Rate per 1,000
Population since 1925

Year	Crompton	Royton	Middleton	Chadderton	Oldham	Manchester	England & Wales
1926	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
1927	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4
1928	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
1929	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4
1930	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
1931	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
1932	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5
1933	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
1934	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
1935	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6
1936	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
1937	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
1938	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
1939	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6
1940	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.7
1941	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7
1942	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.7
1943	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7
1944	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.7
1945	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.7
1946	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8
1947	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8

During 1947 there were 10 deaths from tuberculosis which is a slight increase on the 1946 figure, but is lower than during the War years.

1947 was only slightly less favourable a year than its predecessor and the general death rate was only 0.1 per 1,000 of the population higher. The increase in death rate was related to the increased number of deaths from heart disease and bronchitis and to the fact that more people over 65 died. This is a reflection of the fact that there is a shift in the population trend towards there being a greater percentage of older people in the town.

TABLE VII
Causes of Death Expressed as a Ratio of
Total Chadderton Deaths

Cause of Death	Proportion per 1,000 deaths from all causes.									
	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1938	
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system .. .	443	429	410	366	312	353	401	242	324	
Bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases (excluding influenza) .. .	151	118	198	151	161	165	142	186	108	
Cancer, malignant disease .. .	154	157	100	165	150	138	145	165	163	
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .	26	21	44	55	56	45	28	23	55	

Again it will be seen in Table VII that there was an increase in the number of deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart and respiratory system.

TABLE VIII
DEATHS (NET)—1947

Causes of Death		Males	Females
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	.. ..	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	.. ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	—	—
Whooping Cough	.. ..	1	—
Diphtheria	.. ..	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.. ..	4	3
Other forms of tuberculosis	.. ..	3	—
Syphilitic diseases	.. ..	1	—
Influenza	.. ..	—	1
Measles	.. ..	2	—
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	.. ..	—	—
Acute infectious encephalitis	.. ..	—	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	.. ..	1	—
Cancer of uterus	.. ..	—	3
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	.. ..	4	7
Cancer of breast	.. ..	—	8
Cancer of all other sites	.. ..	19	17
Diabetes	.. ..	—	1
Cerebral vascular lesions	.. ..	16	26
Heart disease	.. ..	64	50
Other diseases of circulatory system	.. ..	7	7
Bronchitis	.. ..	24	19
Pneumonia	.. ..	8	3
Other respiratory diseases	.. ..	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	.. ..	1	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.. ..	1	1
Appendicitis	.. ..	2	—
Other digestive diseases	.. ..	8	7
Nephritis	.. ..	8	2
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	.. ..	—	—
Other maternal causes	.. ..	—	—
Premature Birth	.. ..	5	2
Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	.. ..	4	7
Suicide	.. ..	2	2
Road traffic accidents	.. ..	1	2
Other violent causes	.. ..	4	3
Other causes	.. ..	6	11
	All causes	197	187

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS

Under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, 632 live births and 9 stillbirths were notified.

These notifications have been corrected by the Registrar-General and 609 live births and 10 stillbirths have been allocated to the area.

MATERNITY SERVICE

Midwifery

The domiciliary midwifery service is supervised in Chadderton by the Lancashire County Council who employ three full-time midwives in the area.

Local authority provision for the care of the expectant, parturient, or nursing mother includes the loan of household equipment, e.g. bed, cot, bed linen, personal linen, towels and baby wear, the availability of a premature cot, and, to help the midwife where there is a sagging mattress or low bed, fracture boards and bed blocks. There is also a supply of patterns for baby clothes, together with complete information regarding material to be used, its cost and the number of coupons required. Actual garments made according to the pattern are on display in the Central Clinic.

TABLE IX
Number of Chadderton Births Notified.

Year	Boundary Park Municipal Hospital	Woodfield Nursing Home	St. Mary's	Greenacres	North Manchester Maternity Home	Others	Total Hospital Births	Total Domiciliary Births	Total
1933	78	—	13	2	—	8	101	224	325
1934	98	—	16	16	1	16	147	221	368
1935	105	—	7	16	5	15	148	217	365
1936	107	—	15	21	6	14	163	210	373
1937	143	—	23	20	14	37	237	233	470
1938	146	—	16	29	12	35	238	308	546
1939	160	—	16	34	18	30	258	266	524
1940	158	—	12	31	17	30	248	246	494
1941	215	—	9	—	11	19	254	240	494
1942	276	—	12	—	9	26	323	198	521
1943	289	—	15	—	7	38	349	221	570
1944	314	37	13	—	4	10	378	221	599
1945	271	33	13	—	8	5	330	180	510
1946	355	26	11	—	6	6	404	213	617
1947	369	45	12	—	5	9	440	201	641

Table IX shows the number of notified confinements at hospitals, nursing homes and at home in each year since 1933. 69% of the notified births in 1947 occurred in hospitals or nursing homes. It will be seen that in the 15 years under review the annual number of births related to Chadderton has almost doubled, the number of domiciliary confinements has remained more or less constant, and the number of hospital deliveries has increased more than fourfold.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal death was registered for the third successive year. This reflects great credit on the domiciliary and hospital midwifery staffs who have been working under severe strain due to the increased birth rate and to added difficulties of staff depletions.

Ante-Natal Service

Ante-natal Clinic is held every Monday afternoon at the Central Clinic. During the year 201 women were confined in their own homes when 94 women attended the ante-natal clinic, of whom one was referred to and subsequently delivered at St. Mary's Hospital. These 94 women made 355 attendances.

Of the total notified live and stillbirths, only 15% of the expectant mothers attended the Local Authority's clinic.

369 women were confined at Boundary Park General Hospital, Oldham, and the practice has been continued of referring immediately for ante-natal supervision at that hospital any women found to come within this group.

Pain in Childbirth

All midwives are now equipped with "Minnitt" gas and air analgesia apparatus and have been trained in its use. This can be used in the home as well as in hospitals, because it is portable, and midwives can use it alone without the presence of a medical practitioner.

I greatly deprecate the attitude of mothers and grandmothers towards the expectant mother in describing their harrowing experiences of childbirth and that of necessity the expectant mother is in for a "bad time." There is no need for this unnecessary mental torture and childbirth can be practically painless if approached with the right mental attitude, which makes for confidence in the doctor and the midwife, and for complete muscular relaxation. This attitude of mind, together with the use of gas and air analgesia can rid childbirth of unnecessary fears.

Post-Natal Clinic

During the year an "ad hoc" post-natal clinic was established and was held on the second Friday of each month commencing in June, 1947. 30 women made 32 attendances during the year. The consultant obstetrician attends this clinic and also holds an ante-natal clinic on the fourth Friday in each month when any abnormal cases are seen.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Four welfare sessions continue to be held weekly, two at the Central Clinic and two at Washbrook. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopædic, Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics as required. Arrangements can also be made for Ultra-violet therapy for those children who need it.

Welfare Foods and specially prepared Fruit, Vegetables and Cereals are on sale at the clinics. Where necessary Vitamin and iron products are also available. 9,103 pounds of dried milk were disposed of, 187 pounds being supplied without charge to the recipient.

TABLE X
Child Welfare Clinics

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Number of children who attended for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were :—							
(i) under 1 year of age ..	356	459	435	437	395	357	458
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	59	32	47	28	33	20	53
Percentage of notified births represented by the number of children who on the date of their first attendance were under 1 year of age	75.3	87.8	79.4	75.2	81.4	60.0	75.2
Number who attended and at the end of the year were :—							
(i) under 1 year of age ..	263	336	342	337	330	356	336
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	502	492	545	558	523	466	407
Number of attendances by children :							
(i) under 1 year of age ..	6962	7243	8194	8628	7574	6871	6429
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	5769	4453	4659	4614	3695	4343	3203

DAY NURSERIES

There are two day nurseries both of a 40 place accommodation. Brook Street Nursery has previously been recognised as a training nursery and in September, 1947, Coalshaw Green Nursery was also recognised by the Ministries of Health and Education.

During the year attendance at Brook Street was 86.5% of capacity and at Coalshaw Green 87.0%. We still have long waiting lists at both Nurseries. The demand for Nursery accommodation has tended to increase, especially since the Government's desire for increased production in the textile industries.

There are eight nurseries attached to various cotton mills in the area and of these, two were opened for the first time during 1947. This however has not relieved the demand for nursery accommodation.

HEALTH VISITING

It will be seen from Table XI that the number of visits both for the first time and total visits are markedly reduced when compared with previous years. This is a reflection on the staffing difficulties encountered during 1947. Of the establishment of three Health Visitors, two resigned early in the year, leaving only one full-time Health Visitor until September, 1947 when another Health Visitor was seconded by the Lancashire County Council for duty in Chadderton and this was the situation until the end of the year.

During the time when there was only one full-time Heath Visitor she unfortunately was off duty through illness, necessitating an operation, for a period of 10 weeks.

This in effect accounts for the decrease in visits made during the year. We are hoping to catch up on this deficiency during 1948.

TABLE XI
Health Visiting

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(i) To expectant mothers :—							
First visits	252	214	203	215	208	168	31
Total visits	447	292	305	397	329	215	36
(ii) To children under 1 year of age :—							
First visits	472	503	545	556	491	677	604
Total visits	3286	3041	3161	3171	3423	3168	1124
(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :—							
Total visits	5198	4819	5219	5441	5110	3379	606

DENTAL SERVICE

A full-time Dental Officer and attendant are employed for the inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. These persons receive priority treatment, and in addition the Dental Officer carries out inspection and treatment of school children at the Cowhill Clinic.

TABLE XII

Dental Report for the Year 1947

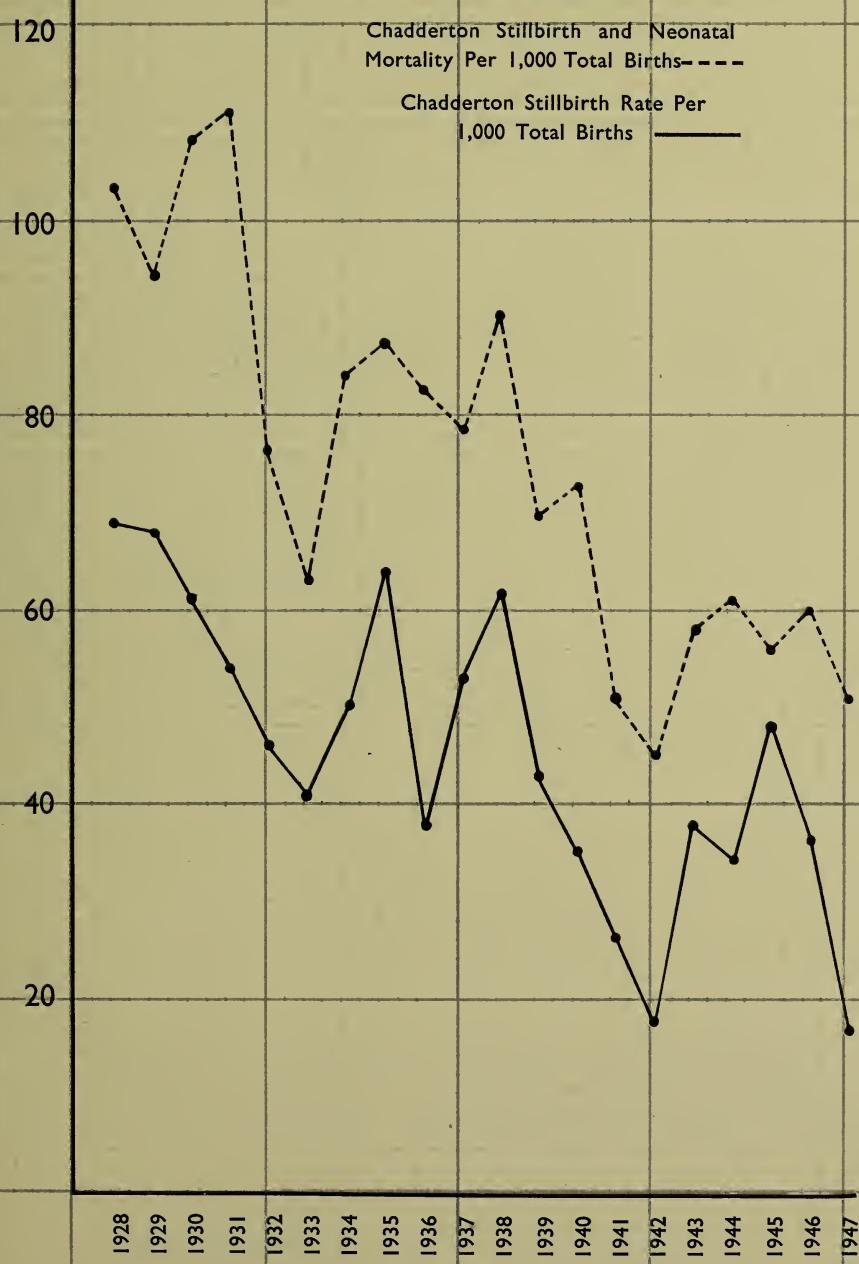
	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-school Children	School Children
Number of Patients Inspected ..	23	3	1,510
Number of patients treated	17	3	751
Number of attendances for treatment	196	4	1,585
Number of Teeth extracted	233	2	709T 447P
Number of Fillings	18	—	315
Number of "Other operations" ..	107	4	136T 614P
Number of "General Anaesthetics" ..	18	1	154
Number of Patients supplied with dentures	12	—	—
Number of dentures inserted	22	—	—

Three patients were referred to the Oldham Infirmary for Dental X-Rays.

T=Temporary

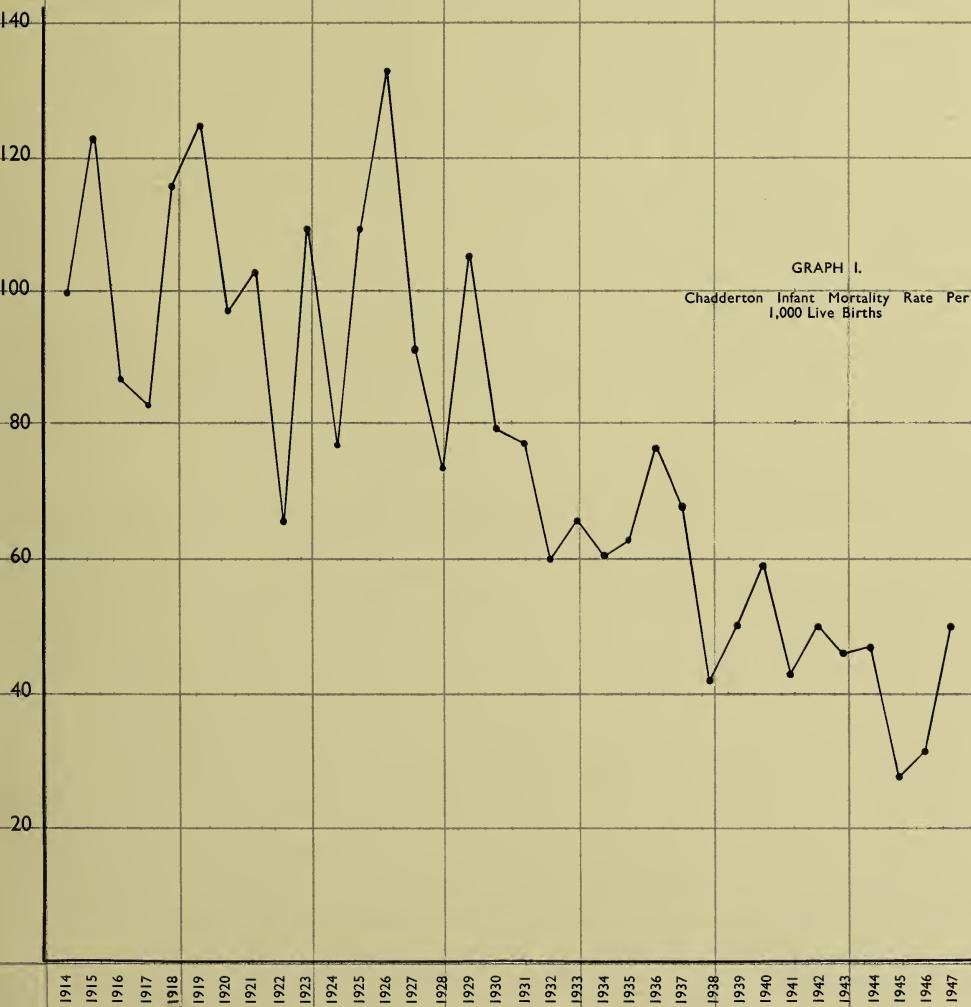
P=Permanent

GRAPH II.



GRAPH I.

Chadderton Infant Mortality Rate Per
1,000 Live Births



INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS

In 1947 the infant deaths amounted to 31, giving an infant mortality rate of 50 per 1,000 live births, as compared with rates of 41 for England and Wales and 36 for the 148 Smaller Towns. Of the 31 infants who died under one year of age, 21 of them died during the first month, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 34.48 per 1,000 live births.

Stillbirths during the year totalled 10, representing a rate of 16 per 1,000 total births and 0.32 per 1,000 of population. The corresponding stillbirth rate for England and Wales is 0.50 per 1,000 population, and for the Smaller Towns 0.52.

The combined stillbirth and neo-natal mortality rate continues high at 50 per 1,000 total births.

33 premature infants were born to Chadderton mothers during the last year, 9 being born at home and 24 in hospital. One of the domiciliary cases and 7 hospital cases died before the end of one month.

The solution to this problem of a high mortality related to pre-natal and natal factors lies in the effective supervision of the expectant mother as soon as possible after conception. If deficient nutrition is a major factor it can be ascertained, and measures to deal with it can be taken only through the domiciliary workers. This supervision and ascertainment has, however, proved possible here amongst a minority of mothers only. No effective co-ordination of supervision has been achieved in respect of deliveries taking place in hospital, and it would seem that the new measures for the control of maternity and midwifery services generally are not likely to achieve the results desired by all without a radical alteration in the existing procedure.

Graph I shows the annual infant mortality rate for Chadderton since 1914 and Graph II demonstrates the stillbirth rate and the combined stillbirth and neo-natal mortality rate since 1928.

TABLE XIII
Neo-Natal Mortality—1947

		1 Day	1-7 Days	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total
Atelectasis	4	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	2	—	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enlarged Thymus Gland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Inanition	1	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	3	2	1	2	8
			9	4	1	5	21

From Table XIII it will be seen that most of the 21 deaths occurred during the first week and that prematurity and atelectasis were the chief causes of death. There was only one death from enteritis.

TABLE XIV
Infantile Mortality—1947

		0-1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total under 1 Year
Atelectasis	..	..	4	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis	..	..	—	1	1	—	2
Pneumonia	..	..	2	3	1	—	6
Congenital Malformations	..	..	2	—	—	—	2
Convulsions	..	..	2	—	—	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage		1	—	—	—	—	1
Enteritis and Diarrhoea		1	1	—	—	—	2
Inanition	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction		—	—	1	—	1	2
Prematurity	..	..	8	—	—	—	8
Enlarged Thymus Gland		—	—	1	—	—	1
		21	5	4	—	1	31

From Table XIV it is noticed that of the 31 infants who died before their first birthday, 21 died in the first month of life, i.e. 68% of all deaths occurred in the first month.

These figures show that our greatest problems are still concerned with those infants under one month, and shows the need for further education of the public, both mothers and fathers, on the care of young infants.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

One person was registered as receiving children for reward at the end of 1947. No legal proceedings were taken.

TABLE XV

Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of children on the Register :—							
(1) at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(2) who died during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(3) on whom inquests were held during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(4) Number of visits made during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service gives priority help in the homes where domiciliary confinements take place. When and where possible help is also given in cases of sickness and also domestic help for elderly folks who cannot carry out normal household duties because of infirmity and senility.

The staff has fluctuated during the year, but the aim has been to have two full-time Home Helps and employ part-time helps as required.

This is a difficult service to organise, firstly because of the difficulty of obtaining suitable Home Helps, and secondly by reason of the fluctuating demands made on the service by the public.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified in each year since 1926 is shown classified according to the particular disease in Table XVI. The number of deaths from certain diseases occurring in each year since 1926 is shown in Table XVII.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease following the trend of recent years remains slight, and no major epidemic occurred. Diphtheria is held in check by immunisation and whooping cough only awaits the finding of a satisfactory prophylactic when an immunisation campaign will be launched.

In recent times the most disturbing feature has been the increase in gastro-enteritis, usually mild in character and occurring in small localised outbreaks. The need is for improved hygienic facilities and better technique among the canteen workers at canteens generally.

SMALLPOX

No case of this disease occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER

The incidence of this disease was again low, only 40 cases being notified, and it seems that we are now in a period of regression following the peak reached in 1943/44. No death from this disease has occurred in Chadderton since 1935, but the tradition of hospitalisation for this disease dies hard, and 50% of cases were, at the request of family doctors, admitted to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA

There were four cases of diphtheria during the year all affecting the fauces. Of these four cases, two were in unimmunised children, being of moderate severity, and two were in children who were partially protected by being immunised six to seven years previously. One of these latter cases was severe and one mild. The point of interest is that in three of the cases there was an associated carrier, one being in the same class at school as the first case, one being an elder sister in a family where there had been an outbreak of diphtheria towards the end of 1946 resulting in one death, and the other carrier was an elder sister of another family.

All these cases made complete recovery, and I am happy to report that there were no deaths this year due to diphtheria.

In spite of the reduction in the number of cases the continuation of immunising all children under fifteen must be prosecuted with the utmost vigour if we are to maintain this progress. I look forward to the day when it will be possible to say that not only have there been no deaths due to diphtheria, but also that there have been no cases. This aim can be achieved if parents everywhere would give their consent for their children to be immunised.

TABLE XVI
NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED ANNUALLY.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	
Smallpox ..	1	3	15	25	22	5	8	6	30	39	13	58	19	11	9	21	19	10	19	14	—	4	
Diphtheria ..	15	64	48	14	17	18	11	14	8	9	5	14	11	6	6	6	6	6	8	4	4	6	
Erysipelas ..	11	9	14	52	79	123	101	32	58	54	84	106	54	70	82	66	43	47	113	185	194	44	40
Scarlet Fever ..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neonatorum ..	1	6	9	4	8	4	5	4	1	2	2	6	1	2	4	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lethargica ..	6	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ..	37	35	29	74	33	32	44	50	40	42	32	25	32	19	32	30	34	41	26	12	25	16	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	30	32	36	12	26	17	29	24	25	22	20	28	22	30	20	23	33	23	31	31	37	22	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	21	15	8	8	17	10	13	13	18	12	16	16	13	10	11	20	16	11	9	9	9	9	

TABLE XVII. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

YEAR	Small-pox	Puerperal Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Gastro Enteritis	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Pneumonia (All forms)	Influenza
1926	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	27	36	—	27	18
1927	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	28	33	—	30	18
1928	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	4	25	45	—	13	11
1929	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	23	41	—	33	39
1930	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	20	46	—	28	2
1931	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	19	40	—	17	10
1932	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	17	56	—	27	4
1933	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	21	37	—	13	20
1934	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	4	25	—	17	6
1935	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	10	52	—	31
1936	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	14	51	2	8
1937	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	2	13	45	1	14
1938	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	19	56	—	22
1939	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	52	—	14
1940	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	73	2	11
1941	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	56	2	17
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	17	52	1	23
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	20	54	1
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	6
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	34	1	16
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	59	1
1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	11

Immunisation continued to be practised vigorously and systematic visitation was carried out over a part of the area during the year. 488 children were immunised, whilst 483 children immunised in an earlier year were re-inoculated. It is estimated that at the end of 1947, 58.2% of children under five years of age and 83.1% of those between the ages of five and fourteen years inclusive had been immunised through the medium of the Local Authority's scheme. In addition an appreciable number of children were immunised under private arrangements, and it is likely that 78% of the population under fifteen years has been successfully inoculated.

Table XVIII records the progress of the scheme since its inception in 1937.

PNEUMONIA

During 1947 16 cases of pneumonia were notified.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

One case of meningococcal meningitis and one case of lymphocytic meningitis occurred during the year. Both cases were removed to hospital and made complete recoveries.

MEASLES

During the year there were 279 cases with two deaths.

The epidemic which commenced in the last eight weeks of 1946 continued during the first seven weeks of 1947 before it finally subsided. There were sporadic cases of measles during the remainder of the year.

Measles is a much more dangerous disease than say scarlet fever, because of the complications such as running ears, visual defects and general ill health, yet only one case of measles was admitted to hospital, a percentage of 0.36, whilst 50% of cases of scarlet fever were admitted to hospital.

I should like to see these conditions reversed and would rather that 50% of cases of measles and of whooping cough were admitted to hospital than the comparatively mild infectious diseases such as scarlet fever.

WHOOPING COUGH

During the year there were 53 cases with three admissions to hospital and one death.

There was no epidemic, but the total number was made up of sporadic cases spread over the whole of the year.

ERYSIPelas

Six cases occurred in 1947, one being admitted to hospital, and the other five being nursed at home. There were no deaths from erysipelas.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

In marked contrast to surrounding districts Chadderton was fortunate in that only one case occurred in an eight year old boy who was admitted to hospital. This boy made a complete recovery.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Only one case of puerperal pyrexia occurred and there was complete recovery.

TABLE XVIII
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Persons inoculated each year from 1937 to 1947

Age at date of inoculation	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	
	*1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Under 1	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	6	12	17	42	49	49	60	48	67	66	85	55	83	42	118
1	12	6	2	20	24	35	18	54	60	70	81	55	75	80	59	112	46	112	33	95	42	104
1½	5	3	—	7	3	11	—	13	24	9	26	20	23	12	10	7	10	13	4	29	12	27
2	3	2	1	8	8	6	1	10	19	16	17	24	9	7	9	8	5	9	2	11	4	6
2½	3	2	—	8	1	4	2	13	25	16	9	15	12	7	2	3	2	10	—	12	6	4
3	7	2	1	3	1	2	1	15	29	19	13	30	20	10	3	5	1	7	4	17	4	4
3½	2	1	—	—	4	5	—	5	20	14	7	20	10	5	2	1	6	4	—	10	2	4
4	5	6	1	7	3	2	—	9	22	15	18	27	14	9	1	1	—	1	2	5	2	3
4½	3	—	—	1	3	2	—	11	18	15	15	18	12	6	5	1	2	2	2	11	4	1
5	25	31	12	27	29	10	4	38	38	38	28	37	41	20	16	13	6	5	—	5	5	3
5½	12	3	1	10	16	10	—	31	22	19	10	19	14	6	13	3	—	4	—	9	5	5
6	10	2	2	4	12	9	—	25	25	10	20	21	18	3	14	9	2	1	3	8	9	4
6½	12	2	—	2	21	5	1	17	27	13	13	12	8	2	4	1	2	2	2	6	3	—
7	14	3	—	3	17	3	1	11	24	8	11	11	7	4	7	2	2	1	—	4	6	1
7½	8	1	1	4	2	3	—	4	16	9	4	7	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	6	7	4
8	7	—	—	4	5	1	—	5	30	5	7	14	3	1	—	1	—	—	6	3	3	—
8½	6	3	—	2	—	—	2	5	30	4	4	15	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	4	1
9	5	3	—	3	1	—	—	3	20	2	3	16	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	5	3	3
9½	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	3	18	3	3	15	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
10	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	19	1	2	25	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	1
10½	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
11	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	18	1	1	9	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	1
11½	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	5	21	1	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
12	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	13	—	7	5	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	10	2	—
12½	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	15	—	6	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	7	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	1	—
13½	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	12	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	2	1	4	2	3	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Total each yr.	247	141	266	327	907	869	585	431	417	474	493											

*1—Jan. to June.

2—July to Dec.

TABLE XIX
Diphtheria Attack Rate :—

Year	Chadderton	England and		Smaller Towns
		Wales		
1938	1.91	1.58	..	1.53
1939	0.62	1.14	..	1.16
1940	0.36	1.16	..	1.21
1941	0.30	1.25	..	1.19
1942	0.71	1.05	..	0.91
1943	0.65	0.88	..	0.77
1944	0.34	0.58	..	0.69
1945	0.64	0.46	..	0.56
1946	0.46	0.28	..	0.31
1947	0.13	0.13	..	0.14

Diphtheria Death Rate :—

1938	0.16	0.07	..	0.06
1939	0.06	0.05	..	0.04
1940	0.00	0.06	..	0.05
1941	0.00	0.07	..	0.06
1942	0.04	0.05	..	0.04
1943	0.03	0.03	..	0.04
1944	0.00	0.02	..	0.03
1945	0.03	0.02	..	0.02
1946	0.03	0.01	..	0.01
1947	0.00	0.01	..	0.01

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM

Two cases were brought to notice during 1947, both occurring in domiciliary confinements.

DYSENTERY

There were five cases during this year, of which three occurred at one of the Local Authority's Day Nurseries. The fourth occurred in a school child who was a contact of one of the nursery cases. The fifth case was in an adult and had no connection with any other case.

In all cases complete recovery was made and there were no fatalities.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS

Two cases were notified during the year, both occurring in the same family, being two children of 14 months and 10 weeks old respectively. Both were removed to hospital where the younger child died and the elder child made good recovery.

There was one other death from Gastro-enteritis of a 2 weeks old infant who was born in hospital and died there.

TUBERCULOSIS

It will be noted from Table XX that there has been a reduction in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in contrast to 1946. During the year there were 22 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and nine of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This is an improvement on previous years, but we must not relax our vigilance in establishing the diagnosis as early as possible so enabling treatment to be successful. Of the nine Non-Pulmonary cases, four were of cervical adenitis, two affecting bones, one causing meningitis and two affecting the urogenital system.

A total of ten deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis occurred during the year.

TABLE XX
Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1947

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
5-10	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
10-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15-20	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
20-25	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	6	2	-	1	2	-	-
45-55	3	1	-	1	3	-	-	-
55-65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
	12	10	7	2	4	3	3	-
	22		9		7		3	

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172

No action was found necessary under these enactments during 1947.

ENTERIC FEVER, OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, ACUTE POLIOENCEPHALITIS, ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA, MALARIA, GLANDULAR FEVER

No case of these diseases was notified during 1947.

TABLE XXI

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of cases of infectious diseases notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year, 1947.

Disease	Cases Notified										Hospital						
	Total Cases at all ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total Deaths	Cases Re-moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district	
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ..	40	—	—	—	2	3	4	27	3	1	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	16	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	3
Measles ..	279	11	23	8	46	58	46	91	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Whooping Cough ..	53	2	5	5	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	7	5	7	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	3	2
Totals ..	437	16	33	57	76	59	144	7	4	15	10	11	5	24	66	11	—

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the area is ample in sufficiency and excellent in quality. It is derived mainly from the Oldham Corporation, but in part also from the Middleton and Heywood Water Board and the Manchester Corporation reservoirs. All three supplies are chlorinated. Almost all, over 99% of the dwelling houses in the area have a piped water supply direct to the house. No houses derive their water supply from stand pipes but 44 premises comprised of farms and dwelling houses are supplied from well and spring water.

Sampling of the mains water supply was not undertaken by the Local Authority but by the respective Water Boards. One sample taken of well water examined for bacterial content and chemically analysed was found to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

New Street Works

New street works and sewerage works were completed on the Long Lane Housing Estate during 1947.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Thirteen waste water closets and 10 pail closets were converted to fresh water closets during the year. 1,550 complaints of blocked closets were received, 1,401 of these affecting the waste water type of closet. This figure corresponds to 45.85% of the total number of waste water closets in the district. On the other hand 149 blockages of fresh water closets occurred, equivalent to 2.02% of the total in the area. In addition 318 blocked drains were cleared.

TABLE XXII

Type of Closet	Number in 1945	Number in 1946	Converted 1947	Number at end of 1947
Pail Closets . . .	320	319	10	309
Waste Water Closets	3,083	3,070	13	3,057
*Fresh Water Closets	7,108	7,284	—	7,372
Total . .	<u>10,511</u>	<u>10,673</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>10,738</u>

*The figures for Fresh Water Closets include Trough Closets.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

During 1947, seven Council Houses and six other houses were disinfested by the Hydrogen Cyanide method, one further house was disinfested by D.D.T. All tenants are advised as to the ways of re-infestation and precautions to be taken.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year three sewer treatments were completed.

The Private Dwellings Scheme was proceeded with and neared completion at the end of the year.

During the period under review 606 premises were inspected and 3,231 visits paid. The number of infestations found was 510, and all were treated by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' methods.

The Council's controlled tip and sewage works were also dealt with.

SANITARY INSPECTION

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses

Total Houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts						1,988
Total Number of Inspections made						4,437
Housing (Consolidated) Regulations						50
After Infectious Disease						109
Overcrowded Premises						24
Defects Found						2,506
Notices Served (Preliminary)						1,574
Re-inspections re Notices served						2,017

(2) Premises Controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations

Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Fairgrounds	..	..	..	..	..	23
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	48
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	3

(3) Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

		Inspections	Defects	Notices
Factories ..	..	93	24	10
Bakehouses ..	..	24	8	4
Workplaces ..	..	—	—	—
Outworkers Rooms ..	..	4	—	—
Butchers' Premises ..	..	41	—	—
Fishmongers ..	..	11	—	—
Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Canteens ..	..	58	—	—
Stables and Stable Yards ..	..	5	—	—
Piggeries ..	..	16	—	—

19 workpeople were notified as carrying out work in their homes in this area, principally in the clothing trade.

(4) Miscellaneous

		Inspections
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919
Schools
Drainage
Dustbins
Water Supply
Ice Cream Premises
Offensive Accumulations
Disinfections
Food Bye-laws
Petroleum
Fresh Water Closets
Waste Water Closets
Sanitary Pails
Milk Sampling
Other Miscellaneous
Interviews

		Number
(5)	Notices Served	
	Informal Notices	1,574
	Statutory Notices	217
(6)	Notices Complied with	
	Informal Notices	1,409
	Statutory Notices	178
	Statutory Notices complied with by Council in default of owner	10

SWIMMING BATHS

14,216 attendances were made by schoolchildren in conducted parties to the baths as part of their organised education.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The practice of taking regular formal smoke observations of industrial chimneys has been abandoned, for the present, in favour of a policy of active discussions with factory engineers and stokers as to the best methods of solving industrial problems. The co-operation of the education authority has been obtained to the extent that a course of instruction in boiler-house practice will be held in two evening institutes in Chadderton during 1948.

In the domestic field, as and when the new council houses are occupied, assistance will require to be given to the householder in the organisation of the supply and distribution of smokeless fuels to those householders possessing the means of using them efficiently. An earlier scheme of 15 years ago failed in Chadderton for want of such an organisation.

A general survey of smoke emission is maintained and three formal observations were taken in obviously bad cases resulting in satisfactory action being taken.

(B) HOUSING

The erection of 111 new council houses on the Long Lane housing estate proceeded subject to the usual delays and difficulties experienced by all housing authorities, but a number of houses were in an advanced state of preparation by the end of the year.

One new house was completed under private enterprise during 1947.

Attention has been given to urgent defects arising in older houses. As a matter of general policy it was decided that old property must at least be weatherproof, not dangerous to life or limb and be possessed of an adequate water supply, means of heating and cooking, and effective methods of disposal of waste water, excreta and household refuse. This standard was set as one which, in the light of the difficult national situation, could be aimed at as a short term practical possibility. It would seem that for some years to come preservation of older types of houses is an important aspect of the general housing problem and one that requires to be kept in the forefront.

HOUSING STATISTICS

(a)	Number of dwellings provided in Chadderton during 1947 :—	
	(1) By the Urban District Council	36
	(2) By other bodies and persons	1
	Total	<u>37</u>

(b) UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,988
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	4,437
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head No. 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	50
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	83
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,476
2.	Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,546
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act,1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	66
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	26
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	142
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of notices :—	
	(a) By owners	111
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. .	10
C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit. .. .	—

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—

A.	(1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at end of year	35
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	44
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	236½
B.	Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8
C.	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	40½

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLY

The number of dairy farms in the area at the end of the year was 26, these possessing approximately 480 cows. Two farms were licensed to produce and bottle accredited milk. 19 licences were issued in respect of the distribution of pasteurised milk.

TABLE XXIII

Dairy Farms	26
Dairymen and shopkeepers registered as retail purveyors ..	141
Farmers and Dairymen from out-districts registered as retail purveyors in Chadderton	36
Shops licensed to sell pasteurised milk	16
Vendors licensed to sell pasteurised milk	3

During the year 39 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in 4 of these the organisms were found.

Milk was also sampled in respect of its cleanliness in 67 instances and Table XXIV sets out in detail the source of the milk sampled and the character and result of the tests carried out. 21 of the samples, equivalent to 31.34% of the total failed to pass a standard of bacterial cleanliness and safety as represented by the tests indicated in the table.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

During 1947, 197 visits were paid by the sanitary inspectors to slaughterhouses, meat shops, bakehouses and places where food is prepared for sale, sold, or stored.

Table XXV shows the type and quantity of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Licences were renewed in respect of six slaughterhouses, although slaughtering continues to be carried out in a central slaughterhouse outside the district.

TABLE XXIV
ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAMINED BIOLOGICALLY DURING THE YEAR 1947.

Source of Supply	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test		Coliform Test		Number of samples satisfying both tests	% T.B. Positive	T.B. Negative	Number of Samples	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory							
Chadderton Farmers	52	24	9	20	13	18	3	24	11.01	34	18	34.61
Dairy Milk, Chadderton ..	4	3	Nil.	3	Nil.	3	Nil.	1	Nil.	4	Nil.	Nil.
Out-District Farmers	15	11	4	10	5	9	1	2	33.33	9	6	40.00
Dairy Milk, Our-Districts ..	3	3	Nil.	3	Nil.	3	Nil.	1	Nil.	3	Nil.	Nil.
Pasteurised	2	2	Nil.	2	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.
Sterilised	5	5	Nil.	5	Nil.	5	Nil.	1	Nil.	5	Nil.	Nil.
Accredited Chadderton Farms	6	6	Nil.	6	Nil.	6	Nil.	6	Nil.	6	Nil.	Nil.
Total	87	54	13	49	18	46	4	35	10.26	63	24	27.58

TABLE XXV

Unsound Food Condemned—1947

										lbs.
Bacon, Ham and Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720
Eggs (Dried)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat and Offal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat (Tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287 $\frac{1}{4}$
Preserves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pickles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581
								Total	3,483 $\frac{1}{2}$	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938—SAMPLING

The authorised officers of the Lancashire County Council with the active assistance and co-operation of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Urban District Council have submitted 72 samples taken during 1947. The results of analysis have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health and are shown in Table XXVI.

TABLE XXVI
Samples Submitted for Examination—1947

						No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples Genuine
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	46	44
Glycerin	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Caster Oil	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Camphorated Oil	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Lemon Curd	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Honey	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Grapefruit (canned)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Oatmeal	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Oatmeal (Pinhead)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Oatmeal (Medium)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Oatmeal (Malted)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Malt Vinegar	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Vinegar (Non-Brewed)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sunny Spread	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
						72	70

In addition to the above 72 samples, one "appeal-to-cow" sample of milk was obtained.

Of the two samples of milk found Not genuine, one was certified to be deficient of 3.5% solids-not-fat, and to contain 1.9% extraneous water, the vendor being cautioned and further samples obtained; the second was certified to be deficient of 7.6% solids-not-fat and to contain 7.2% extraneous water, the vendor being prosecuted and fined £3, with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

